The People's Korea

No. 1,291 | EVERY SATURDAY MAY 31, 1986 | Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00) | 1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可

Greets New Yugoslav President

PYONGYANG May 19 (KCNA) – Kang Song San, Premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Branko Mikulic upon his election as president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would constantly develop in strength in the future, too, and sincerely wished him great success in his responsible work for the economic stability of the country and socialist development.

Meanwhile, Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong Nam sent a message of greetings to Raif Dizdarevic upon his reappointment as Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, to Ivo Vrandecic upon his election as president of the federal assembly.

China Condemns "Team Spirit", Backs 3-Way Talks

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang harshly criticized Washington and Seoul for the "Team Spirit" series of joint war games between the two, saying that the large scale joint military exercises are the main factor responsible for the suspension of the north-south dialogue in Korea, the Chinese official Xinhwa News Agency reported on May 19.

Premier Zhao's remarks came at a talk with Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke held at the Grand People's Palace in Beijing that day.

Zhao urged the United States and south Korea to show "flexibility and good faith" for peace in the Korean Peninsula, stressing that a 3-way meeting should be realized between Pyongyang, Washington and Seoul, according to Xinhwa.

The China's top executive official reaffirmed his support to the idea of a nuclear-free zone in the Southern Pacific, declaring his country's firm position to support the countries in the Southern Pacific in connection with decisions to be made in future on nuclear-free questions.

SNU Student Burns Himself In Protest against U.S. and Chon

Another student of Seoul National University on May 20 set himself on fire and jumped from the roof of a university building in a protest against the United States and the Chon Du Hwan military junta.

Mr. Li has become the third student to burn himself with gasoline in protest against the United States and the Chon junta in the wake of two students who set themselves on fire in protest against compulsory military training on April 28.

His self-immolation sparked off a fierce clash between thousands of students and police.

Li Dong Su, a freshman of SNU agricultural college, immolated himself as a unit of more than 1,000 riot police moved onto campus to disperse a gathering of 5,000 students who were holding a memorial rally for the victims of the Kwangju Popular Uprising in May 1980.

When he took resolute action, the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, chairman of the dissident United Minjung Movement for Democracy and Unification, was calling for more democracy in south Korea and said that May 20 should become a "National Liberation Festival."

Witnesses said that a student doused himself with gasoline on top of a three story building, set himself on fire, while shouting "Go away U.S. imperialists," "Get out police" and plunged to the ground.

Recently, the U.S. has been under attack for backing the military dictatorship of Chon Du Hwan and Chon has been accused of playing a major role in the Kwangju massacre.

The clash continued on campus with students throwing stones as police fired tear gas.

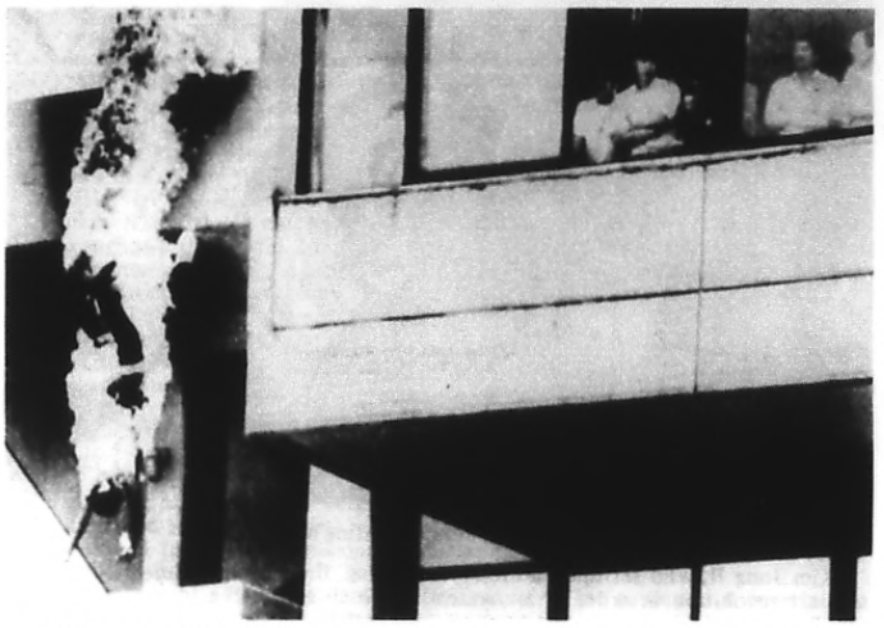
After the pitched battle, some 500 students were involved in a violent confrontation with police in front of the school gates.

Around 4:40 p.m., students gathered again in front of the university library to hold a mourning service for the self-immolated student.

They chanted anti-American and anti-"government" slogans including "Let us continue our anti-American imperialist struggle."

According to press reports from

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)



Li Dong Su, 23, set himself on fire and jumped from the roof of a campus building at Seoul National University during a protest action on May 22. He was the third student to burn himself with gasoline in protest against the U.S. and the Chon junta. (Reuter)

Students Seize Again USIS Bldg. in Pusan

In one of their fresh anti-U.S. and anti-Chon protests to mark the Kwangju Popular Uprising six years ago, 21 south Korean university students charged into the U.S. Information Service (USIS) building in the southern port city of Pusan on May 21 – an incident remindful of a series of students' takeovers or attacks on American facilities since Chon's rise to power in 1980.

The protesters from Seoul National and Yonsei universities in Seoul, including seven co-eds, held all floors of the three-story building with slogans and placards critical of Washington and the present regime.

But the occupation was broken up as tear gas-firing riot police stormed into the facility to arrest them about one hour later.

Ever since the bloody Kwangju uprising in which Chon's paratroopers slaughtered more than 2,000 citizens, injuring over 10,000 with the backing of Washington, anti-Americanism has conspicuously surfaced in several-decades traditional student movements, which eventually resulted in attacks against American facilities in south Korea in the form of takeover or arson.

The latest seizure was the second since students attacked in 1982 the USIS building (arson) in Pusan, where a student revolt occurred in October, 1979 which is well-known for having triggered the assassination of the then strongman Pak Jung Hi the same year.

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

DPRK Officials Meet Special Envoy of Gaddafi

A special envoy of Colonel Moammer El Gaddafi on his 6-day official visit to the DPRK from May 16-21 had talks with Kim Yong Nam, Foreign Minister and Vice Premier to exchange views on "further developing and strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and the non-aligned movement and on a series of matters of mutual concern," according to KCNA reports.

The May 17 talks between Kim Yong Nam and his Libyan counterpart Kamal Hassan Mansour held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang were attended by Major General Li Hong Sun of the Korean People's Army and other personages concerned and both sides "reached a consensus of views on matters discussed," said the official news agency.

President Kim Il Sung received on May 18 the members of the Libyan leader's mission headed by Mr. Mansour, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Kim Yong Nam and Li Hong Sun were present on the occasion. Also on hand was Muhammed Omar Ablaroni, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Libya in Pyongyang.

President Kim had a talk with the special envoy and his entourage "in a cordial and friendly atmosphere," according to KCNA.

On May 19, Secretary Kim Jong Il received a gift from Mr. Mansour.

Earlier, on May 16, the DPRK government arranged a banquet at Okryu Restaurant for Mr. Mansour and his party.

DPRK Denounces S. Africa's Strikes on 3 Nations

Pyongyang accused South Africa of attacking Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana on May 19, saying that it is "an intolerable challenge to the entire African people and the world's peace-loving people and a vicious criminal act wrecking peace in this region."

This was made known in a statement which a foreign ministry spokesman issued on May 20 in a quick responsive manner. **(See statement on page 2)**

The latest troop-and-warplane attacks which claimed at least three lives (according to an AP report), he said, resulted from active backing extended by Washington and its Western allies.

With a demand for an immediate end to South Africa's suppression of the people there and "aggressive acts" against its neighbours, the statement strongly urged countries that have been proping up the regime to stop "patronizing and encouraging the South African racists."

Calling for "more decisive sanctions" by peace-loving countries, the spokesman reassured that the DPRK would never stop supporting their struggle against "imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of southern Africa."

Stories on Mr. Kim Jong Il (3)

Dear Name

Secretary Kim Jong Il visiting artists.

Kim Jong Il, who set upon a literary and art revolution in order to renovate the Party ideological work and bent all his energy upon it, scored a great many achievements in the process.

The sight of him making devoted efforts for the literary revolution virtually taking little sleep and rest was engraved on the minds of people together with his brilliant deeds, which in turn generated a great reverence and affection for him.

Kim Jong Il took steps to sweep away the revisionist and flunkeyist abuses of literature and art by the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists and to develop them on the basis of the things Korean, to make them serve the interests of the Korean people and insure the victory of the Korean revolution, and thus defended and added luster to the Juche-oriented idea of President Kim Il Sung on literature and art. This was a fundamental issue for the victory of the policy of the WPK on literature and art, on which all successes depended. Kim Jong Il was deeply familiar with the Juche-oriented aesthetic idea of President Kim Il Sung, exhibited his extraordinary faculties in searching for a new theory on practice needed to carry it out, and built a flower garden of art in our country. His effort to defend the President's idea on literature and art bore fine fruits particularly through an unswerving struggle to guard and develop the literary and art traditions established by the President during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. A series of measures were taken by him to produce films first, then operas and novels based on the immortal classic masterpieces dating back to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and pieces of advice were offered to encourage continuous innovations. What was important was the successful defense and development of the revolutionary traditions to be inherited by Juche-oriented literature and art. Sustained by the revolutionary traditions deeply rooted in the ground, the Juche-motivated literature and art came to possess immortal vitality, rise to great heights and bear fruits.

The literature and art revolution represented a process of Kim Jong Il's bringing President Kim Il Sung's idea on literature and art to efflorescence and carrying Juche-oriented literature and art to victory.

Way for New Frontier

The present century has seen the birth of Korean literature and art reflecting the requirements of our times in which the Juche idea of the era of independence is reaching out in all directions, becoming a mainstay of people's spiritual life. Korean literature and art paved the way for a new frontier untrodden by any past literature and art. You will find there a review of the bygone days and lives, lessons from the things which should never be repeated by the people fettered for centuries, and a broad avenue for the people who dragged along a steep and thorny path sometimes lost in a maze, to reach an ideal society for mankind.

People saw well-done portraits of ideal men with the most beautiful personality and excellent examples of conduct in the Juche-motivated literature and art. In a bid to emulate and follow the examples of leading characters in the works, they organized "Sea of Blood" and "Flower Girl" guards, named after the works and started innovations in socialist construction. Day after day, leading characters in the works of art became real in each factory and each workshop.

Korean literature and art exerted a global influence as a fine model of the popular and revolutionary type worthy of the Juche era, encouraging the audience. Everything of Korean literature and art with the strong influence to inspire people to defend their Chajusong and to take the path of revolution and with graceful, noble and highly refined depictions was fresh and marvelous to the audience.

Those in the world fascinated by Korean literature and art unanimously acclaimed, "Korean literature and art are a philosophy on real man, real happiness and real ideal," "Korean literature and art are a school perfect in content and technique," and "Korean literature and art are a great march of class liberation and popular emancipation and a banner of human ideals."

Those who aspired after and were groping for real literature and art for mankind found their answer and are seeking a prospect for their development in Korean literature and art.

A Japanese music commentator Yamane Ginji had this to say:

"The Juche-motivated and original literature and art provide a right compass to indicate a new direction to be followed by literature and art today at a time when there is an urgent quest and need for it in capitalist countries as well as in socialist countries."

While praising Korea's Juche-oriented literature and art, they were eager to know how the astonishing blooming of literature and art had been brought about in Korea. When they understood the reason, they said as follows as if they had discovered something of utmost value in this world:

"Behind great art there is always a great man, a great philosopher, a great statesman, and a great aesthetician. I wanted to know who was the great leader. At last today, I have recognized the great man, the great leader. Korean art clearly tells the peoples of the world how to create real art, while leading the 20th-century art, because it is led by the two outstanding leaders – the respected President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Secretary Kim Jong Il."

Korean writers and artists were moved more than anyone in the world by his remarkable services when people praised the shining achievements of Secretary Kim Jong Il in reference to the marvelous fructification of Korean literature and art. In those proud days they learned revolutionary art and grew into masters of creation under the guidance of Kim Jong Il. They could not forget the days when he organized dancing contests and other category-by-category and theater-by-theater competitions and combined contests, newly set up specialized art schools and colleges and trained new actors and stars.

The writers and artists could neither repress their deep emotion nor keep tears of joy from their eyes, thinking of Kim Jong Il, whenever they were showered with stormy cheers and applause for their artistic success.

As a matter of fact, the love and care of Kim Jong Il for all of them were the loftiest that a teacher could give his pupils.

A True Teacher Makes a Man

The actress who played the heroine in the revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party" was a new face wanting in idea and skill. Kim Jong Il instilled into her mind a philosophy that inexperienced actors and artists had to become fighters themselves if they were to portray fighters. Great efforts were made by him to train her as a member of the Workers' Party of Korea, a revolutionary, and thrust her to a summit of creation to be praised by the public.

An actress who was commended for her role as the heroine of a motion picture, writes, looking back on the bygone days:

"Secretary Kim Jong Il knew me better than I and was worried about my future more than I. My husband is a producer who has worked with actors and actresses for scores of years. He told me to quit the film career. For he saw no possibility of my future success as an actress. I felt sad and bitter. I thought it could not be helped because of my poor acting. Yet Secretary Kim Jong Il discovered in me and patiently cultivated, a quality which I had been unaware of and which my husband failed to realize. But for his teachings I would have disappeared from the screen for good."

As the saying goes, "A true teacher makes a man," Kim Jong Il is the very teacher who has produced so many artists.

It was he that had personally read manuscripts of a young man fresh from college and reared him into an able writer. When an aged author of many full-length novels committed a major mistake in writing, Kim Jong Il was grieved as much as the writer himself. He continued to comfort and encourage the veteran novelist to write a great work. He was always worried when someone in the production team fell sick, and sent valuable medicine to him.

One day in May 1969, Kim Jong Il received a report that a film producer was in a critical condition with an incurable disease. He hurried to the hospital where the producer already lay unconscious. In the sickroom his wife, looking at her dying husband, called his name and rocked him again and again, saying, "The person you wanted to see so much has come here," and his children cried. "Daddy! Daddy!" but the patient did not make any response at all. Kim Jong Il, with a clouded face, grasped the patient's hands. His body seemed to be becoming fast cold. How could such a thing be possible? Shaking the dying producer's hands, he cried sobbing, "Don't you see me? ...Did you forget me?"

At that moment, the partient in a state of coma suddenly opened his eyes and recognized Kim Jong Il, with tears in his eyes. It was his last expression of gratitude to Kim Jong Il, the benefactor whom the patient could not forget under any circumstances. Kim Jong Il called his name again, as if to drive back the death that was approaching him. All the people present were moved to tears at the sight of his love for the patient, which was too strong to believe his imminent death while seeing a fighter breathing his last.

The writers and artists were eager to be always with Kim Jong Il. He was the person that in the process of the literary revolution showed the authors and artists their ideal way, made them understand the secrets of the advancing revolution one by one and trained them into engineers of the human mind of the Juche era and into a vanguard contingent of the Party.

–Excerpts from "Great Leader Kim Jong Il (1)" (Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

Spokesman for DPRK Foreign Ministry Denounces S. Africa

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people bitterly denounce the brutal armed attack of the South African racists on Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana as an intolerable challenge to the entire African people and the world's peace-loving people and a vicious criminal act wrecking peace in this region.

So stresses a statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was issued today in denunciation of the South African racists' aggressive act against neighboring countries on May 19.

The statement says:

This time the South African racist clique expanded aggressive act, committing air raids on the capitals of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana. This fully shows how wild it is running in its attempt to hold in check the struggle of the peoples in this region for the complete liberation of Southern Africa and deliver itself from a tight corner.

Today the South African racist clique is ever more arrogantly behaving in defiance of the unanimous denunciation of the world's people because it is actively backed by the U.S. imperialists and other Western imperialists.

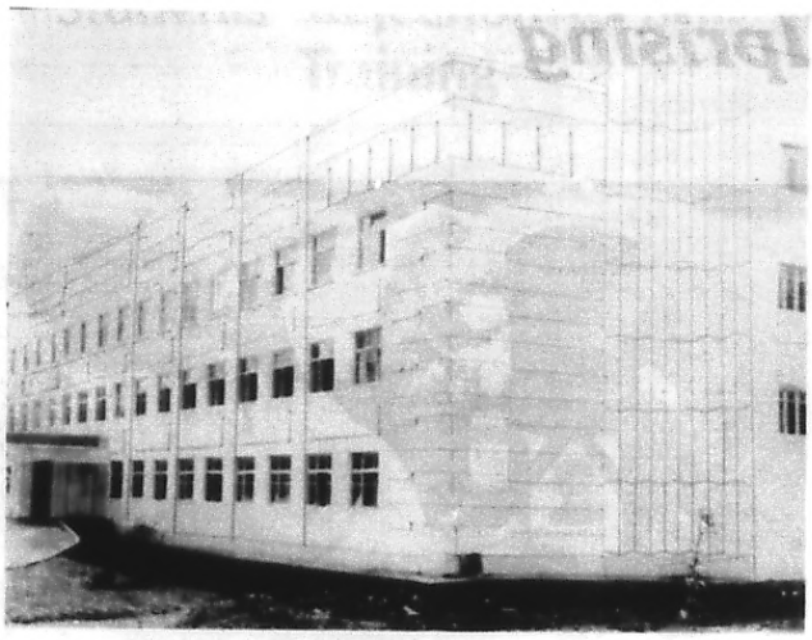
With no military threat and armed invasion, however, can the imperialists and the South African racists frighten the peoples of southern Africa or hold in check the ever mounting anti-imperialist, anti-racist liberation struggle of the peoples in this region.

The South African racists must put an immediate end to the brutal suppression of the South African and Namibian peoples and to the aggressive act against their neighboring countries and the U.S.-led Western imperialists must stop patronizing and encouraging the South African racists.

The governments and peoples of all the peace-loving countries in the world should take more decisive sanctions against the South African racists.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people voice firm militant solidarity with the peoples of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana and other frontline states in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of Southern Africa and will in the future, too, positively support their just cause with might and main.

Pyongsong Aeguk Bag Factory Starts Operation



Outer view (above) and inside (below) of the Pyongsong Aeguk Bag Factory.

The Pyongsong Aeguk Bag Factory has been commissioned. The factory was presented by the Arakawa branch, Tokyo, of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun). The money was raised from Korean traders, industrialists, and resident compatriots. The factory will produce dozens of kinds of synthetic leather bags.

The three-and four-story factory buildings have a floor space of over 1,000 square meters and all its processes from cutting to sewing and finishing are modern.

The commissioning ceremony was held on May 11 with representatives of the Arakawa branch of Chongryun attending.

As the majority of compatriots in Arakawa district have been involved in bag manufacturing, it was agreed unanimously to present a bag manufacturing factory to mark the 30th birthday of Chongyun (May 25, 1985).

In March last year the project was given unanimous approval after various groups including traders, industrialists and women had canvassed.

Some 250 Korean families living in the Arakawa district, sponsored the proposal even although they were suffering economically due to the stagnation of the Japanese economy.

Initially, 50 million yen was contributed by traders, industrialists and businessmen. Other compatriots donated money so that industrial sewing machines, costing 200,000 yen each, could be purchased.

A compatriot whose son returned to the homeland, contributed a sewing machine.

Then in August last year 65 representatives of the Chongryun Arakawa branch visited the homeland and handed a list of their presents to an organization that had been commissioned in the DPRK to oversee the project.

Li Man Hwa, a compatriot from Arakawa district, said: "I am pleased to hear that the factory we presented to the homeland has started producing. I hope our factory will soon be producing various types of bags of high quality for the people of the homeland and I am looking forward to seeing them soon."

EDITORIAL

DPRK's Efforts for Progress of Peace Movement

The United Nations declared this year the International Year of Peace. Peace-loving people and governments around the world are speeding up their anti-war and anti-nuclear campaigns.

The DPRK has been a vanguard in its campaign. When the U.N.'s International Year of Peace was declared, the DPRK gave it aggressive endorsement and has taken positive measures to contribute to this campaign.

On Jan. 11, the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued a statement in which it made public its intention to halt any kind of military drills during north-south talks and called on Washington and Seoul to do the same.

In late January Pyongyang also gave full support to Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals to phase out nuclear missiles and other weapons.

On March 5 the first meeting of the organizational committee to celebrate the International Year of Peace was held in Pyongyang. Vice President Pak Sung Chul was elected as the chairman of this organizational committee.

The congress discussed the organization of various events designed to secure peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The DPRK National Peace Committee issued an appeal on March 17, in which it urged all the governments, peoples and peace-loving organizations throughout the world to apply pressure to imperialist powers to halt and deter manoeuvres, arms build-ups and military expansion, to bring about complete disarmament and to unite and promote the peace campaign.

The DPRK's initiative and anti-nuclear and anti-war measures have gained wide-ranging support from the international community.

The focal point of international politics is the prevention of nuclear world war and the preservation of world peace.

However, the international situation is getting worse as a result of imperialist aggression and threatening war manoeuvres, and there is a danger that war could break out at any time.

The Korean Peninsula is an area where the potential danger of war is very high. This is because the U.S. views Korea as its front line against the Soviet Union and as a result stores some 1,000 nuclear weapons there. The U.S. has continued to heighten tensions by declaring that it would not hesitate to use them if necessary.

Under such a situation, if a war breaks out on the peninsula, it is certain to escalate into a world and nuclear war.

In order to reduce tensions and remove the danger of war from Korea, the following are required:

The withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea together with all the nuclear weapons; the Korean Armistice Agreement should be replaced by a peace agreement and Washington and Seoul should endeavour to create an environment favourable to the introduction of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean Peninsula.

The Korean people will unite with all the peace-loving people of the world so that the peace and security of the world will be preserved.

Rice-Planting in DPRK

Rice-transplanting has begun in the countryside of Korea.

Rice seedlings have been transplanted in thousands of hectares of paddy fields in a few days on the west coast areas such as the Yoldusamcholli, Ryongchon and Chaeryong plains, which are known to be granaries, with an intensive mobilization of manpower and machines.

Rice-transplanting has been completed in over 4,000 hectares in North Pyongan Province.

Despite a long spell of unfavorable weather under the influence of the cold front, sturdy rice seedlings have been nursed through a scientific and technical control of seedling beds.

For rice-transplanting in right time, precedence was given to tilling and harrowing, with the result that thorough preparations were made for transplanting by machines.

In Korea rice-transplanting is an important process of farming which means a breakthrough in farming.

Various kinds of farm machines had been massively supplied to the countryside to carry out the vast work at a lightening speed. The rate of mechanization in rice-transplanting will be increased this year with the supply of rice-transplanting machines jumping 40 percent above last year.

Free Remittance to Foreign Countries

Problems Raised in the Enforcement of Joint Venture Law (4)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Kim: The foreign parties concerned can remit their own dividends to foreign countries without any restrictions.

Foreigners employed by joint ventures can also remit their wages up to 60 percent.

In some countries, a certain limit is set to foreign currency in the remittance of dividends for the foreign parties concerned to joint ventures, and the amount of remittance allowed foreigners who work in joint ventures are restricted to 50 percent of their wages. As compared with the above mentioned restrictions, the remittance rules stipulated in the regulations relative to the enforcement of the Joint Venture Law of our country, guarantee extremely large benefits and convenience for the foreign parties concerned and foreigners.

Annual Financial Inspection

Q: Would you explain settlement of accounts and distribution of profits?

Chu: Joint ventures should settle accounts related to their management activities once every year.

The settlement year for joint ventures is from January 1 to December 31.

It is stipulated in the regulations relative to the enforcement of the law that settlement of accounts for joint ventures is enforced so as to determine net income by deducting costs price from gross income.

The president of a joint venture should draw up a financial statement and be responsible for the accuracy of the document to the board of directors. Therefore, the auditor can demand correction if he finds any inaccuracy in examining the financial statement.

The joint venture should pay income taxes according to the Law on Income Taxes for Joint Ventures for each settlement term.

According to the law, the joint venture pay income tax corresponding to 25 percent of the net income obtained by deducting costs from its gross income for every settlement term.

The joint venture can be exempt from income tax for 3 years, counting from the day of its start of enterprise management. The joint venture whose term of joint venture is within 10 years, is exempt from income tax only in the first year of its start of business management.

It can apply to the financial organ for exemption from income taxes or tax reduction, in case of a small income even after the above mentioned exemption period of income tax.

The above mentioned income tax rate for joint ventures is a unitary one and internationally the lowest.

For example, in foreign countries the income tax rate generally surpasses 40 percent. Even the lowest rate in other countries stands at 30 percent and the additional local income tax rate is 10 percent. In addition, a 10 percent tax is imposed on remittances abroad.

In our country, the income tax 25 percent is imposed on net income once a year. Besides, neither an additional local tax rate nor a remittance tax is imposed. There is no income tax on dividends.

Joint ventures are required to reserve funds.

The joint venture is required to reserve 5 percent of its net income tax obtained by deducting costs from its gross income, until the reserve fund reaches 25 percent of its registered funds.

The Joint Venture Law and the regulations relative to the enforcement of the law stipulate the scale of reserve funds and the ratio of reserve funds the joint venture is required to save.

Reserve Funds

The joint venture can reserve funds in excess of this standard. But it is not allowed to distribute profits not in excess of this standard.

Thus, fund reservation is compulsory. This is related to the fact that only the assets of the joint venture as a company with limited responsiblity security for the creditor.

The Joint Venture Law and the regulations also provide for where and how the joint venture should spend spare funds.

(To be continued)

Violent Incidents Greet 6th Anniversary of Kwangju Uprising

Violent incidents greeted the 6th anniversary of the 1980 uprising in Kwangju throughout south Korea with growing anti-American undertones as students, churchmen, workers, civil groups and others battled almost every day from early May against Gen. Chon Du Hwan, who killed over 2,000 protesters in the city six years ago.

Many demonstrators were arrested and injured by riot police.

Among the actions the south Korean critics took in protest were: Self-immolation to protest against "U.S. imperialists"; Occupation of a U.S. official building in Pusan; Burning of the effigies of Chon Du Hwan and the president of the United States; Memorial ceremonies; Refusal to receive military training; Issurance of statements and street and campus demonstrations.

Memorial Service

A memorial service was held on May 18 in Kwangju, with about 1,000 people including the bereaved families, students, workers, dissident figures and others participating in it.

The service at Kwangju Park Cemetery, where about 140 victims of the uprising are buried, started in a solemn atmosphere.

Kim Tea Hun, head of the May 18 Revolution-Injured People's Organization, stood up and said, "We should not end this only as a ceremony. We should make this the starting point for a true democratic movement."

Banners raised in the cemetery read "Reveal the full truth of the Kwangju Incident" and "Pay full compensation to the heroes."

Jung Sun Chol, head of the Kwangju Democratic Youth League, led the singing of a revolutionary song about the uprising, of which the refrain said "Whenever May 18 comes, red blood flows from our hearts."

After shouting anti-"government", anti-U.S. and anti-Japanese slogans, the participants burned an effigy of Gen. Chon Du Hwan bearing a sash with letters reading "Killer Chon."

Women, dressed in traditional white Korean mourning clothes, wailed and called out their children's names. They burned incense in front of an altar stacked high with fruit, roasted chickens, sweets and other delicacies.

Police fired tear gas canisters at about 200 participants including students when they tried to enter the main boulevard leading to the provincial capital office.

About 70 people, including the Rev. Sing Giak Bik, were taken to custody near the building during the melee.

Statements

The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party declared on May 17 that the only way for the present "government" to make an apology for the uprising is to revise the constitution to ensure a direct presidential election.

Rep. Kang Sam Jae, vice spokesman of the party, issued a statement on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the bloody massacre.

"The current regime should accept our party's demand for constitutional revision within this year and a presidental election under the revised basic law next year," Kang said in the statement.

The statement also called for the release of some 1,000 political prisoners and an amnesty to Kim Dae Jung.

Meanwhile, a statement issued by the Council for Promotion of Democracy on the same day declared that they would cooperate with all dissidents and wage a peaceful struggle until they won democratization.

Demonstrations

A number of demonsrations were staged over the past week in commemoration of the 6th anniversary. Citizens in Seoul, Kwangju and other cities carried out repeated protests against the U.S. and the Chon junta.

About 1,000 students and workers on May 17 staged demonstrations in the downtown streets of Seoul, shouting "Down with dictatorship!" and "Let's drive out the U.S. from south Korea."

These demonstrations began almost simultaneously in the streets of Chongro, Tongdaemun and Yongdungpo at around 7:30 P.M.

Police whisked away 27 demonstrators in front of the YMCA building in Chongro street.

Prostest rallies held at six universities on the day in memory of the victims of the uprising were participated in by about a total of 1,800 students.

The six include four in Seoul such as Korea, Yonsei, and Sogang, and two in the provincial areas.

At Yonsei University, about 200 students held a "meeting to remember the Kwangju incident", demanding a new constitution and a new national assembly for the masses.

They confronted with a police force who entered the campus to break up the gathering.

On the evening of May 16, about 2,000 Catholics, students and the bereaved families staged a demonstration, shouting "Down with Chon Du Hwan" and "Down with military dictatorship."

On May 18, a south Korean woman weeps before the grave of her son killed in the Kwangju Uprising in 1980.

The demonstration followed a memorial service for the victims of the uprising at a Roman Catholic Cathedral in Kwangju.

Earlier on May 14, a total of 10,000 students throughout south Korea staged anti-Chon and anti-U.S. demonstrations at 33 universities denouncing the bloody suppression of the Kwangju protesters and called for an end to the military dictatorship.

At Chonnam National University in Kwangju, about 2,000 students held a demonstration, following an inaugural meeting for a federation of students for anti-imperialist, anti-fascist struggle.

The students hoisted a red flag on the rooftop of the main building of the university and threw petrol bombs and stones at the police who entered the campus to break up the gathering.

In Seoul, about 2,600 students of Seoul National, Yonsei and Ewha Women's universities carried out demonstrations and sit-ins, shouting "U.S. imperialists responsible for the Kwangju massacre, Go home!."

Demonstrations were also reported in Taegu, Pusan and Chongju.

These protests continued the next day, when more than 9,000 students staged demonstrations at about 30 schools.

On the night of May 14, police searched student halls at 111 universities and colleges and confiscated 6,455 copies of underground leaflets and booklets.

U.S. Charged with Trying to Export Unsafe Medicines to Seoul

The Citizen's Alliance for Consumer Protection of (south) Korea condemned the U.S. Senate's recent passage of the law bill which may allow exports of U.S.-produced medicines lacking FDA recognition in its statement issued on May 16.

The private organization labeled the law bill as "inhumanitarian" in that it may pose threats to people's health by authorizing exports of medicines lacking safety guarantees of the FDA (Food and Drug Administration).

The consumer protection organization points out that safety of medicines should be recognized by the FDA for medicines to be on the U.S. market.

In the statement, the organization called upon the U.S. Congress to revoke the law bill while demanding that the "government" step up supervisory measures on imported medicines and farm chemicals for the protection of people's health.

The statement also made it clear that the organization will launch a boycott campaign for imported farm produce and medicines from the United States in case the U.S. Congress passes the law bill.

In the international conference of consumer's organizations scheduled for the end of May in New York, the organization plans to join hands with those from Third World nations against the law bill, the statement also said.

Former Student Leader and Present NKDP Lawmaker Interviewed

Li Chol, a member of the NKDP and south Korean lawmaker recently commented on south Korea's political scene including constitutional battle in an interview in Tokyo with the Japanese daily Tokyo Times.

Li stopped over here early this month on en route home from the U.S. visit.

He is known as a former student leader who was sentenced to death in 1974 for allegedly planning an "anti-Pak Jung Hi plot", called "a case of the democratic youth and student federation."

Here are exerpts from his interview as printed in the paper's May 16 issue. (Translation is ours... Ed.)

Q: On the struggle for constitutional revision

A: The south Korean people want a constitutional amendment. We will surely gather 10 million signatures by this fall despite harsh suppression and obstruction by the government. Then, the ruling party will be forced to revise the present constitution.

Q: On the relation between Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam

A: They are getting on well and they will do so in future too. I am sure that they will struggle unitedly till the day of restoration of democracy.

Q: On students' radical action

A: Students' movement may seem "wild" but this is due to the government's severe suppression. I think students' radical action is not commendable but is their only way of protest against the government's illegal arrest and torture.

Q: On the relation between the NKDP and students

A: There are some differences in view between them. The NKDP gives major weight to the establishment of direct presidential electoral system, the restoration of the people's fundamental rights while students are more interested in the guarantee of people's right to live, including a proper distribution of wealth.

Q: On students' anti-American slogans

A: Students think democracy in south Korea is suppressed by the United States which has supported dictatorships. Therefore, they hold the U.S. responsible for the present state of south Korea.

Q: On N-S summit talks

A: The Chon Du Hwan government may make use of it to prolong its stay in office.

Q: On the relation between Japan and south Korea

A: The Japanese government should solve outstanding issues with south Korea, such as the problem of trade imbalance and finger printing forced on Korean residents here.

Japan should also prepare herself in case of the emergence of a new (NKDP) government in south Korea.

Effigy-Burning Highlights Students' Rejection to Mil. Training

Over 1,000 students of Seoul's Korea University on May 19 staged a sit-in on the campus in opposition to military drills in frontline barracks.

Some 3,400 sophomores of the university were to leave for army camps on the day for a six-day requisite drill.

Hundreds of sophomores, some in military training uniforms, appeared at the school instead of going to the departure site, and chanted slogans "Opposition to the drill as mercenaries of U.S. Imperialism," and "Drive out nuclear weapons and U.S. military bases from Korea."

They joined some 300 protesters and their seniors who were holding sit-ins in the library and the students hall against the drill-system for five consecutive days.

Earlier on May 15, over 1,000 students of the university held a meeting to express their determination to oppose military training and continue their struggle to inherit the spirit of the Kwangju incident.

The rally climaxed when the participants burned effigies symbolizing the United States.

On May 22, they voluntarily dismissed the seizure.

****

In south Korea, where the draft system is forcibly enforced, draft is postponed for college students who receive military training while in school.

Military training at frontline units intended for sophomores was newly introduced in 1981.

The main purpose of this training is to make students dyed-in-the-wool anti-communists.

During one-week training, trainees are given basic military education and go to the frontline after that.

There, they receive anti-DPRK and anti-communist education through anti-communist materials or movies such as "the Killing Field."

Over 1,000 students of Korea University on May 15 burn effigies of the United States at their campus during an anti-American rally. (Reuter)

Moon Ik Hwan Arrested

Police in Seoul on May 23 put the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, a Presbyterian pastor under formal arrest for leading student demonstrations against the "government" and the United States.

Police also placed 130 students under house arrest to keep them from an anti-U.S., anti-Chon campus rally scheduled to be held the same day.

The 68-year-old pastor had been under questioning since May 22. He will be charged with trying to "stir up" demonstrations against constitutional order, police said. If convicted, he could be sentenced to up to five years in prison or a fine of up to two million won ($2,247).

Moon addressed a gathering of 5,000 students at Seoul National University on May 20.

"All problems in our country derive from the lack of democracy," he said. "We have had no democratic progress because the United States has been supporting dictatorial governments in this country."

While he was speaking, a 23-year-old student set himself on fire and jumped to his death from the fourth floor of a school building, protesting against U.S. policy on south Korea.

Moon slipped out while the demonstration was on, police said, and went down to Taegu, south Korea's third largest city, where he addressed another student meeting the next day. He then surrendered to police.

Moon heads a largest dissident organization named the "United Minjung Movement for Democracy and Unification" which embraces 23 Christian youth groups and other anti-"government" circles.

He studied at Princeton and Union Theological Seminaries in the United States in the 1950s and 1960s majoring in liberation theology, police said.

He started engaging in anti-"government" activities in 1974 while teaching at a seminary in Seoul.

He was tried for involvement in the bloody May 1980 uprising in Kwangju, and drew a 15-year term.

He was released from prison in December 1982 when his sentence was suspended by the Chon junta.

Seminar on Philippines & S. Korea Held in Tokyo

A seminar on Philippine and south Korean issues was held on May 17 in Tokyo, focusing on recent struggles against Chon Du Hwan and the overthrow of Marcos.

The seminar was organized by Andrew Hughes, representative member of the Committee of Foreign Residents in Japan for Korea's Reunification and Sugiyama Shozo, prof. of Tokai University in Japan, in commemoration of the 6th anniversary of the Kwangju Uprising and the overthrow of Marcos.

The seminar was attended by 86 scholars, journalists, governments officials and men of religion from 15 countries including the United States, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and France.

Three specialists on Asian affairs from Japan, the Philippines and the United States made their reports.

Assistant prof. Shindo Eiichi from Tsukuba University in Japan said in his report that struggles for democratization in south Korea would be increased and warned that a "second Kwangju Uprising" might be occured because of continued U.S. support to the south Korean dictatorship.

He pointed out that the south Korean dictator has been strengthened world tensions by turning her into a "bulwark against communism" and suppressed the people's freedom in the name of "threat from north" and "economic development."

He claimed that Japan also is involved in the U.S.'s "anti-communist strategy" in Asia.

He stressed that south Korea is not independent but dependent because of Washington's neo-colonialism and its policy of industrializing south Korea through multinationals.

Mrs. Elsa P. Jurado, associate professor at University of the Philippines, explained the process of people's struggle which resulted in the overthrow of dictator Marcos and denounced the U.S. for backing him up.

She claimed that the U.S. seeks not democracy but the interests of its own capital in the Philippines.

She added that the overthrow of Marcos gave the people a lesson that people should not permit interference by any foreign forces.

Over 15,000 Koreans in U.S. Join in Signature Drive

A meeting of Koreans in the United States was held in Los Angeles on April 25 for changes in the constitution in south Korea, according to Sinhan Minbo, a Koreans' newpaper published in the United States, on May 1.

At the meeting sponsored by the South California All-Koreans Committee for the Promotion of Signature Campaign for Democratic Constitutional Amendments, a list of signatures collected from more than 15,000 Koreans in different areas of the United States was conveyed to the floor leader of the New Korea Democratic Party.

By affixing their signatures they joined in the signature-collecting campaign for constitutional amendments in south Korea.

The meeting heard speeches from the chairman of the committee and other Korean figures in the U.S. and the NKDP floor leader.

After reviewing the successes of the U.S.-resident Koreans in the signature campaign for constitutional amendments, the speakers declared that the signature campaign would pick up momentum.

10 Teachers Fired for Publishing Statement

In a crackdown on struggle for constitutional amendment, the south Korean education ministry on May 14 announced that 10 teachers would be fired, and 34 teachers be suspended from work or have their salaries reduced for publishing a declaration of conscience, which called for educational democratization in south Korea.

The statement, which costed 10 teachers their jobs, was signed by 546 teachers on May 10.

The charged protested against the decision, saying that they would defy the order and appeal to their colleagues nation-wide for defense.

Meanwhile, the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party also protested on May 15 against the inhuman decision by the authorities.

Four NKDP lawmakers warned that the NKDP will make it a political issue if the ministry pushes ahead with the plan to punish them.

Second "Asian Peace Boat" Came Back with Success

The sea route taken by the "Asian Peace Boat" of Japan

Arriving at Wonsan on May 5, the delegation members demonstrated a march under the banner of anti-nuclear, peace and the reunification of Korea. The placard reads, "Let's turn Korea and Japan into non-nuclear zone!"

Aged from one to eighty-one years, members of the delegation of the "Asian Peace Boat" of Japan headed by Iwai Akira, Chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea returned on May 14 from their two-week trip to the USSR, the DPRK and China. This trip of Japanese people was the second one after the one last year when they travelled under the same slogans: armament reduction, peace and a detente on the Korean Peninsula and for mutural interchange and friendship. Ordinary people of Japan, whose purpose was to see these countries with their own eyes and to serve peace, returned home, having various impressions, acquiring new friends, experiencing surprises and of course, fun:

Strong Desire to Visit the DPRK

"In an ordinary way, we can't visit the DPRK, can we? So I applied for permission to take my children along, too. I wanted them to see these countries with their own eyes and have experience," said Kani Kazuko, 38, one of the members.

For Kimura Yukari, 19, a student living in Chiba Prefecture, it was her second visit after last year's. "Last year, I visited the Republic without any knowledge of it. I was very surprised to find extremely modern cities and industrious people there. So I wanted to see how the country has changed in the past year," she said.

The "Peace Boat" delegation visited three countries and they stayed four-day and three-night in each country. Most members had a special desire to visit the DPRK, the nearest country to Japan and yet the remotest because of the lack of diplomatic relations between it and Japan.

On the ship, lectures and activities of all sorts were held. Lectures were given on the three countries, regarding their politics, economics, peace, labour, culture, education and languages. They were given by Seki Hiroharu of Tokyo University, Tsukamoto Ken and Kajitani Yoshihisa, a critic. Lectures also included Shintani Noriko, a singer, and Tejima Katsuko, a dancer. These two had participated in the Friendship Spring Art Festival held in Pyongyang in April last year.

There were also discussions, exchange meetings, artistic presentations and shape-up dancing classes on the ship.

Demo, Sight-Seeing and etc. In the DPRK

Members of the delegation arrived in Wonsan on May 5. Immediately after the arrival, they made a demonstration parade with workers in Wonsan and marched through the streets with banners and placards which read "We support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea!", "Out with the US and its nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea and Japan!", etc.

Then, they visited Pyongyang, Nampo and Panmunjom.

At a press conference held in Pyongyang on May 8, Wakabayashi Hiroshi, General Secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, said, "While staying in Korea, we clearly realized that the Korean people, united as one, are vigorously struggling for the peaceful reunification of their country. ...The south Korean authorities are desperatly trying to maintain their 'regime', but they will follow the same road as Marcos in the Philippines."

Prior to the delegation's departure from the port on May 8, Iwai Akira, the head of the delegation, said, that he keenly felt how ardent the Korean people's desire for national reunification was and expressed full support to their struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully.

Reunion After 52 Years

For five members of the delegation, the trip was especially meaningful. They reunited with their families and relatives living in the DPRK for the first time in many years. According to a report, they were Hata Toshiaki (Hokkaido), who met with his younger sister, niece and nephew, Otaki Kiyo (Shizuoka) and Kawakami Yoshiko (Tokyo) who met with their elder sister, Kurokawa Haruko (Miyagi) who had a reunion with her younger brother and Fujiwara Akiko (Tokyo), who was reunited with her mother and younger sisters.

Among them, Hata Toshiaki, 60, had been looking for his younger sister Kazuko (Li Hwa Sun), 58, for 52 years after they were separated in Sakhalin. His mother died after Hwa Sun was born, and his father who was a confectioner moved from place to place in Sakhalin taking Hata and Hwa Sun or leaving them under his relative's care.

And then one day Hwa Sun was taken over by a woman when she was 6 and Hata was 8. When Hata was 14, he lost his father. After that, he tried very hard to look for his only sister. In September, 1974, when he visited Sakhalin, he knew that she was living in Kaesong in the DPRK.

Hwa Sun, who was brought up by her Korean foster parents had a hard time in Sakhalin during the war. When she was 19, she met Kang Kun Myong, who was drafted and came to Sakhalin from Kaesong and married him. Immediately after the conclusion of the repatriation treaty for Koreans in Sakhalin, they decided to return to Kang's fatherland, the DPRK. It was in September 1957. Since then, Hwa Sun put an end to her troubles and a happy life began for her. She bore three boys and five girls, who have grown up to be respectable people such as a teacher of a city middle school, a person in charge of an enterprise, an officer of the People's Army, etc.

After they found each other, they had been exchanging letters for 12 years. But his visit to the DPRK had never been fulfilled because of the hostile policy taken by the Japanese government toward the DPRK. In the passports of Japanese people, it is expressly stated that the passports are not valid for the DPRK.

Therefore, when he heard about the Asian Peace Boat, Hata made up his mind "to have a look at the country where his sister lives even if he couldn't meet her."

After the emotion-filled meeting took place on May 7 at the Changgwang-san Hotel in Pyongyang, which was specially arranged by the DPRK Government, Hata said, "I was very impressed by the beautiful cities and the expressions of the people living there. Especially, a lot of Koreans came out to greet us when our ship arrived at Wonsan in spite of heavy rain. I'm very glad to know that my sister lives in such a wonderful country. ...In order to solve various problems that we and other people have, Korea must be reunified."

On this arrangement by the Government Wakabayashi Hiroshi, General Secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, said, "The question of reuniting families and relatives living separately in Korea and Japan must be solved between the governments of the two countries."

Some delegation members of the "Asian Peace Boat" of Japan were reunited in Pyongyang with their long-separated families and relatives on May 7.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG
DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (May 19-21)

May 19
* A delegation of the Korea-China friendship association headed by U Gi Nam, Vice Minister of Commerce and Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Association for a visit to China.
* A delegation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee headed by its Vice Chairman Kang Duk Chun for a visit to Bulgaria.

May 20
* A delegation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland headed by its Presidium Member Chong Sin Hyok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party for a visit to China.
* A Pyongyang Municipal Friendship Delegation headed by Hong In Ho, Vice Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee for a visit to China.

May 21
* A railway delegation of Korea headed by Minister of Railways Pak Yong Sok to attend the 14th Ministerial Meeting of the Member Nations of the Railway Cooperation Organization to be held in Bulgaria.
* A Kangwon provincial friendship delegation headed by Choe Bok Yon, Chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee for a visit to Bulgaria.
* A delegation of the Kunroja Publishing House headed by its Editor-in-Chief Kim Yong Hak for a visit to the USSR.
* A delegation of the International Organizations Department of the DPRK Foreign Ministry for a visit to Romania.

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (May 16-23)

May 16
* A delegation of the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association headed by

(Continued on page 7)

Koreans in Japan Voice Solidarity with Their Countrymen in South Korea

—Anti-U.S., Anti-Fascist Struggle for Democracy—

Chanting demonstrators at the central mass rally. Banners read "Out with the U.S. and its nuclear weapons!", "Let's support the south Korean People's struggle for Democracy!".

On May 17, the 6th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, about 10,000 Koreans from broad sections of the community in the Kinki area assembled at Osaka Castle Musical Hall for a central mass rally to express solidarity with the south Korean people's anti-government and anti-American struggle.

Attending were a large number of Chongryun functionaries and Korean compatriots including Vice Chairman Pak Chae Ro, and chairmen of prefectural Chongryun head offices in the Kinki area.

At the rally, Vice Chairman Pak Chae Ro delivered a keynote speech, in which he noted that the Kwangju uprising was a heroic struggle against the resurrection of the fascist regime of the yushin system and for independence, democracy and reunification.

He pointed out that Kwangju taught us that democratization and reunification are out of the question as long as there is a U.S. presence in south Korea.

It was as a result of the U.S. manipulating the Chon junta from behind the scenes that paratroopers carried out the bloody massacre.

He reminded people that the present constitution was formulated by the Chon junta after the turbulence of the Kwangju massacre to legitimize its fascist regime. He urged the attendants to give full support to the south Korean people's just struggle for constitutional reform.

Following his address, speeches were delivered by Japanese guests including Ms. Doi Takako, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and, Okamoto Tomoaki, Chairman of Osaka District Council and other concerned officials.

In their speeches they said that the struggle for constitutional change and democratization in south Korea was just.

They appealed to the Japanese Government to stop bolstering the Chon regime politically and economically.

After the rally, the participants staged a two hour street demonstration as far as Nakanoshima Park, chanting slogans such as "Let's Support the South Korean People's Struggle for Constitutional Reform! ", "Out with the U.S. and Its Nuclear Weapons Deployed in South Korea!", "Japanese Government Stop Bolstering the Regime!"

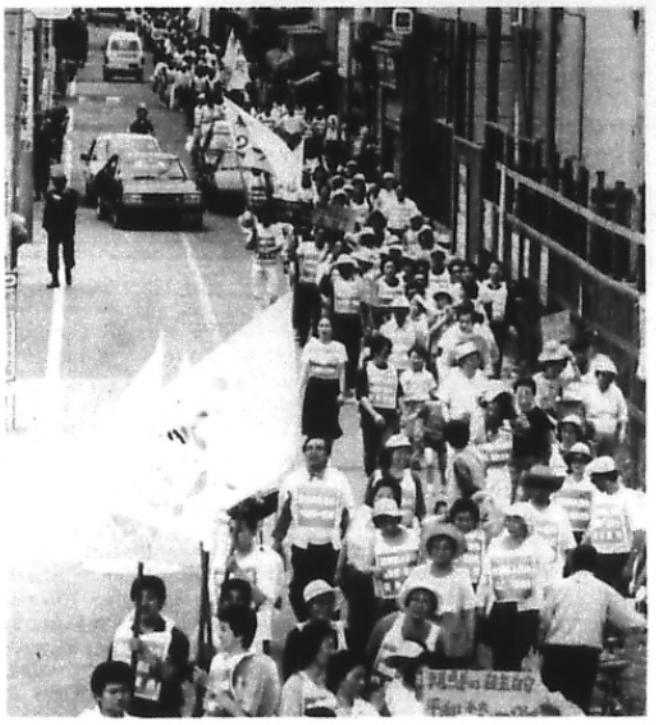
Other Actions

Accordingly, Japanese from all walks of life as well as Koreans followed suit. Especially on the 17th and 18th similar rallies, demonstrations and seminars were held throughout Japan. Once again solidarity was expressed with the south Korean people's righteous struggle.

In Adachi in the Tokyo suburbs about 500 Koreans gathered in a street demonstration on May 18. This was supported by the Adachi branch of Chongryun.

On May 12 a car demonstration was held in Aichi Prefecture under the sponsorship of the Nishio branch of Aichi Prefecture . About 130 people with 67 cars were mobilized.

Earlier, on May 10, a seminar on "Constitutional Change in South Korea", was held with 600 attendants at Nagoya City Auditorium in Aichi Prefecture.



About 500 Koreans gathered in a street demonstration in Adachi in the Tokyo suburbs on May 18.

Sports and Culture

Round-Table Conversation between Korean and Japanese Historians

PYONGYANG May 11 (KCNA) – A round-table conversation between the members of the academic cultural delegation of Japan and academicians, doctors and professors Kim Sok Hyong, Pak Si Hyong and other Korean historians was held at the Grand People's Study House.

At the conversation Korean scholars spoke on the subjects "On Success Registered in Recent Period in Archaeological Field", "On Success Registered in Recent Period in the Study of Early Korea-Japan Relations" and "On the Tomb of King Kwanggaeto" and argued the successes achieved in the study of history in recent period, citing concrete historical data.

Various historical data prove that culture in the period of Koguryo was propagated to Japan to exert a great influence upon old Japanese culture, they said. (Koguryo is the first feudal state of Korea which existed from one century BC to 668 AD).

Head of the delegation Egami Namio, honorary professor at Tokyo University, Japan, said that the Kima nation of Puyo-Koguryo ancestry advanced into the Japanese islands in the period of 4th-5th century and established a state of conquerors.

Nishitani Tadashi, assistant professor at Kyushu University, spoke on the subject "Kyushu and Korean Culture". Reviewing culture of Korean lineage in Kyushu district around the 4th-5th century, he said that historical remains of Ihimori and Rooji old tomb, etc. Showed that culture in Kyushu district was greatly influenced by old Korean culture.

Delegation member Nagashima Kimichika said that historical remains unearthed in Kawachi district, Osaka, bear a strong influence of Koguryo culture.

Mori Koichi, professor at Doshisha University, Japan, said that various old pots were unearthed in Japan facing the eastern coast of Korea, which had deep relations with Korea and thereby the concrete feature of the port in the period of Koguryo was made clear and this posed a new task in studying the old history of Japan and Korea.

The participants in the round-table conversation evinced their resolve to make joint efforts to further deepen relations between the historians of the two countries and strengthen mutual cooperation to achieve success in their study.

Korean Shooters in Full Blast

PYONGYANG (KCNA) – Marksmen of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea placed first in the team even at the Third Asian Clay Pigeon Shooting Championships held in Bangkok from May 3 to 5.

Korean boys Sin Nam Ho, O Chang Sok and Ra Sang Uk scored respectively 147, 146 and 145 points in the event.

In the individual skeet shooting, Sin Nam Ho came first by scoring 197 points and O Chang Sok runner-up with 196 points and emerged as the strong by breaking the old Asian records of 193 Points.

Sin Nam Ho is a promising marksman who carried off a silver medal in the World Skeet and Trap Shooting Championships held in 1985.

In recent ten years alone Korean marksmen participated in more than 40 international competitions to bag over 30 trophy cups, upwards of 180 gold, 190 silver and 120 bronze medals.

A special mention should be made of the fact that they carried off 15 gold medals at the 8th Asian Games held in Thailand, 16 gold medals at the 9th Asian Games in India and 10 gold medals at the Fifth Asian Shooting Championships in Indonesia.

And they renewed the Asian records on 11 occasions at the Asian games and Asian shooting championships and the records of the friendship army shooting championships on three occasions.

They have been holding a title in the total of the friendship army military triathlon championships since 1977.

It was not until the 20th Summer Olympiad that Korea stood out in the world shooting circles. Li Ho Jun placed first in small bore rifle event at the Olympiad, chalking up new Olympic and world records.

So Gil San placed first in air pistol, rapid fire pistol, free pistol and centre fire pistol at the Ninth Asian Games held in New Delhi in November 1982 to bag four gold medals. And he set Asian records in the free pistol and centre fire pistol team events to carry off three gold medals.

He became a Merited Sportsman in April 1983.

Kim Yun Sop is also a well-known marksman.

He has so far carried off seven gold, nine silver and six bronze medals at the international shooting tournaments.

Comrade Kim Jong Il said that shooting is an event of physical culture and sports showing the fighting spirit of the Korean people and directed deep attention to it, indicating the tasks to develop the shooting technique and explaining in detail how to carry them out.

In particular, he taught that the marksmen should launch an energetic movement to score 1,000 points with 100 shots a day.

Korean marksmen, having set themselves the goal of winning the world championship title, are continually putting spurs on training.

(Continued from page 6)

Ivan Solakov, its Vice Chairman and Vice Minister of National Education.

* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of the Managua National Autonomous University of Nicaragua headed by its Vice Rector William Genet Barberena.

May 20

* A Kyoto agricultural academic Delegation of Japan headed by Okuda Azuma, former Rector of Kyoto University, Japan, and Director of the Council of the International Higher Institute of Foundation.
* An Ethiopian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by K.N. Wereta.

May 23

* A delegation of the People's Democratic Rally of Cameroon headed by Ngongang Ouandji Andre, Vice President of its Central Committee.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries

May 21

* The 1986-87 plan for cultural exchange between the governments of the DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was signed in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

S. Korean Opposition Weathering Chon's Tactical "Compromises"

The Hong Kong-based paper Asian Wall Street Journal carried an article on May 21, giving a general description of political development in south Korea in recent weeks, focusing on political figures and students' rising moves which are threatening the Chon junta.

Excerpts from the story follow:

SEOUL – U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz may be one of the few people who can describe the political situation here in soothing tones.

"The institutions of democracy are taking shape," Mr. Shultz said during a visit last week. "Most of the campuses are quiet. And there are problems here and there. But I wouldn't describe the situation as volatile in any way."

Nearly everybody else here would describe the atmosphere as highly volatile. Violent student demonstrations, mass anti-government rallies, a growing anti-Americanism and an underlying struggle for political power have heightened domestic political tensions here to a level unknown in years.

Over the weekend, in fact, police and protesters clashed in Kwangju and Seoul on the anniversary of the 1980 Kwangju uprising. Police fired tear gas to disperse demonstrators who gathered on Kwangju's streets and at two Seoul universities and elsewhere in the capital.

Ironically, Mr. Shultz's recent visit may have increased tensions. His effusive praise of President Chun Doo Hwan's government has, predictably, demoralized dissident leaders. But it has also angered many ordinary south Koreans. And it seems to have inflamed the anti-Americanism of student radicals.

It is too soon to say whether the student protests will become more confrontational. "My worry index is rising," says an American businessman, who adds, however, that he doesn't feel that his personal or corporate safety is in question. But to some Americans here, a peaceful solution to the south Korean political situation is growing less likely. "It will probably get messy," says a veteran American Korea watcher in Seoul.

Opposition political leaders, who are generally pro-American, say their leverage with the radical students is waning. "We don't have any way to calm down anti-Americanism," says Hoon Keun Yoo, head of the international department of the opposition New Democratic Party.

The Shultz visit has also demoralized opposition leaders by removing hope that the U.S. might side with the dissidents in a confrontation with the government, the way Washington supported President Corazon Aquino's camp in the Philippines.

Ironically, Mr. Shultz's recent visit may have increased tensions. His effusive praise of President Chun Doo Hwan's government has, predictably, demoralized dissident leaders. But it has also angered many ordinary South Koreans. And it seems to have inflamed the anti-Americanism of student radicals.

The growing anti-Americanism of south Korea's students may also test the influence of Seoul's Roman Catholic prelate, Stephen Cardinal Kim, and other religious leaders.

Since a mid-March sermon in Seoul's Myongdong Cathedral, Cardinal Kim has emerged as a force for change in south Korea. "We have to bring democracy to Korea urgently," the cardinal said.

More-activist clergy bemoan the Catholic cardinal's moderate tone, but it is also the source of his influence. South Korea's Roman Catholic population is relatively small, comprising only about two million members, or 5% of the population. Other religious organizations, from Korea's Buddhists to its Anglicans, have begun raising their voices in support of the opposition's drive toward democracy.

"I think it's a mistake for any of the religious bodies to support the opposition parties," says the Anglican bishop of Seoul, the Rev. Simon S. Kim. "But part of the church's task is to take note of poverty and oppression and bring it to public notice." It suggests that Koreans are becoming bolder in their protests against the government. Anecdotal evidence suggests the same. In a Seoul teahouse, customers openly ridicule what they consider to be the staged heroic welcome for President Chun on his return from a trip to Europe. In a quasi-government office, a civil servant brags to a stranger about relatives in the opposition movement.

Mr. Chun has agreed to step down in 1988, but the current system of indirect elections would probably allow him to pick his successor. So the petition movement is considered a threat to the legitimacy of the Chun regime.

After first taking a hard line toward the dissidents in February, Mr. Chun reversed course abruptly. He invited three opposition leaders to lunch at the presidential Blue House, where he agreed to revise the constitution by 1989.

And after initially crushing the opposition's attempts to gather signatures, by breaking up meetings and by house arrests, the government began allowing protest rallies.

The demonstrations started in the port city of Pusan in March and continued in other major Korean cities. Crowds have numbered 20,000 or more in several cases, and they were largely peaceful until May 3, when students and workers clashed with police in a bloody incident at Inchon.

That episode left more than 100 people injured. Another rally last week in the city of Masan was marred by only a small amount of violence, however, after opposition leaders pleaded with students for restraint. More rallies are planned, including a large one in Seoul in mid-June.

Late last month, the government proffered another compromise to the opposition, agreeing to revise the constitution before the scheduled elections in 1988. The opposition distrusts the proposal. The Chun government hopes it will persuade the opposition party leaders to get the constitutional amendment question out of the streets and into the National Assembly for debate.

The distrust between the two sides runs deep. The combination of dialogue and confrontation could begin to break down, especially because neither side seems willing to concede on issues of substance. The result could be some sort of showdown.

But the radical students remain the most volatile element in the Korean political cauldron. Although they constitute only a fraction of all university students, they are well organized, well trained in urban guerrilla tactics and, in many cases, revolutionary in intent. Many moderate dissidents fear that the students will provoke the Chun government into declaring martial law or taking some other drastic measure.

On the other hand, south Korea is hosting the Asian Games this summer, and a harsh crackdown before then would mar south Korea's image as an advanced, sophisticated country. Some foreign observers here also believe that hard-liners' influence in the Blue House may be waning, which could keep tensions from escalating.

(Continued from page 1)

Pusan's case, following the previous U.S. facility-striking protests – Taegu in 1983 (arson), Kwangju in 1985 (takeover), Seoul the same year (seizure), etc. – is a strong sign that a more fierce protest may be evoked there in the days to come.

This is especially because U.S. Secretary George P. Shultz, during his visit to south Korea in early this month, made clear an American commitment to supporting the present authoritarian regime.

In spite of increasingly reinforced security measures by police for all American facilities in south Korea after last year's USIS takeover, the incident took place at 1:55 p.m. in the second largest city, 328 km southeast of Seoul, when two students standing in front of the entrance made their way into it by hitting the two police guards with a soft-drink bottle and others.

Sixteen other students, who were assembled across the road, followed them.

The protesters, blocked by bullet-proof glass doors inside the building, paused for minutes to let 20 U.S. staff working on both the first and second floors and others go out of the building through the emergency exit.

Some of the students set up a barricade at the entrance of the library with cabinets and desks while the others took control of a U.S. consulate.

The demonstrators hung down three placards emblazoned with slogans such as "Let's remember the Kwangju struggle and drive out the pro-American dictatorship."

The others read, "Opposed to front-line military drill for mercenary education for the United States" and "Save the country by ousting American imperialism."

The main theme of their protest was the anti-"government" uprising in the provincial capital of Kwangju in 1980 in which Washington authorized the use of south Korean combat troops in suppressing the uprising.

The students, using hand-carried microphones, read a statement from a second-floor window, along with slogans in denunciation of "U.S imperialism" and Chon's high-handed rule.

In a leaflet titled "Declaration of Struggle for the Nation," which was confiscated by police after their arrest, the students called for the withdrawal of the "U.S. imperialism which helped quench the popular uprising in Kwangju in 1980."

They also requested the U.S. to dismantle its nuclear bases from the peninsula which threaten the existence of the nation, together with a demand for the scrapping of in-camp drills for students.

Their calls comprised a meeting with the U.S. consul there, too. But he was not there at that time.

During the takeover, the students introduced themselves as member of the inter-collegiate action bodies – "Chamintu" and "Minmintu."

It is said that the sit-in protest was conducted under a premeditated plan because some 2,000 students who gathered at a Seoul National University campus in the capital city, several hundreds km away from Pusan, were briefed on the news on the newest USIS takeover already around 2:00 p.m.

The counteraction was swiftly taken by the U.S. side.

The U.S. consul who clearly did not want to make the incident as unusually noticeable as 1985's USIS seizure protests, called up the police and requested the Pusan police to help dissolve the occupation at 2:06 p.m., some 11 minutes after the start of the takeover.

A student shouts anti-American slogans from a window of the U.S. Information Service building in Pusan, taken over for an hour by a group of 21 youths on May 21. (Reuter)

Quickly, 600-strong riot police were rushed in to surround the building and at around 3:00 p.m. they overpowered the protesters after raiding into the facility, backed by tear gas.

Police confiscated seven placards and other articles from the sit-in site, including a bucket of inflammable liquid, apparently ready in a possible attempt to set the bodies of those students on fire as a show of their protest like recent self-immolation protest cases by students or workers.

Earlier, police spread nets below upper-story windows in the event any of the demonstrators tried to jump from the building, but there was no report of such action.

All the 21 students will be charged under laws banning protests of such kind, police said, and they could face jail terms of up to seven years.

(Continued from page 1)

Seoul, the same day, more than 8,000 students joined in similar protest actions throughout south Korea.

Their protest actions underscored the strident anti-American line taken by south Korean students in recent weeks.

The Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, who was taken to a police station during a speech at Keimyung University in Taegu on May 21, commenting on Mr. Li's death, said, "That was the most shocking event in my whole life."

The dissident Protestant minister had been charged allegedly with "inciting student demonstrations" in Inchon on May 3, where students and workers staged violent demonstrations calling for earlier constitutional reform.

On May 21, some 3,000 students of Seoul National University held an extraordinary student meeting in which they decided to boycott classes from May 22 in respect for Mr. Li.

His suicide note, which was produced at the rally, blamed Japan for attempting a perpetual subjugation of south Korea to consolidate the division of the country.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.